

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5649.

號二月八日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

日八月七日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports, generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow; CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow; HEDGES & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALTERS, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DAWYDOW, Esq.

Hon. E. R. BELLING, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,

H. D. S. FORBES, Wm. REINERS, Esq.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER—EVER CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking, and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bugeaud, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking, Exchange business.

E. SCHWEPLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuracion.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1881.

sel18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WATSON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1881.

13m82

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Account of the Concerned, on

THURSDAY,

the 25th August, 1881, at Noon, in the Godown of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., No. 7, Queen's Road Central.—

SUNDAY ARTICLES, SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF S. S. "Elgin,"

consisting of—

1 LIFE BOAT, MAST, SAIL & OARS, 1 CHRONOMETER, by BAILLIE.

1 COMPASS.

3 SHIP LANTERNS, STORES, &c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Hongkong Currency.

T. G. GLOVER,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 20, 1881.

au25

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 27th August, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the Cosmopolitan Club, No. 152, Staunton Street (opposite the "Union Church"),—

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

SOFAS, EAST CHAIRS, BOOK CASES, CARD TABLES, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, GASOLIERS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC AND OIL PAINTING, DINING TABLE, BAR, GLASS and CROCKERY, WARE, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.

ONE COFFEE PIANO.

ONE STEEL PLATE ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, BALLS, CUES, &c.

ONE AMERICAN CAROM TABLE, complete, by FAIRLAW.

ONE AMERICAN CARON TABLE, complete, by F. SCRABBLE & Co.

TWO BOWLING ALLEYS, with NEW BALLS and Pins.

The whole of the

OFFICE FURNITURE, ONE PARLOUR and ONE COOKING STOVE.

Also,

The entire Stock of Very SUPERIOR WINES—CHAMPAGNE, BEER, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As customary.

EGA DA SILVA & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1881.

au27

AUCTION OF ELEGANT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Dr. EASTLAKE, to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 14, Albany Road, on

MONDAY,

the 20th Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—The whole of his Valuable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, COTTON and COTTON-COVERED CHIFFONIERS, MANTLE-PIECE MIRRORS, CLOCKS, WINE-CELLARS, HANGINGS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, LAMPS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

SOLID OAK-CARVED DINING TABLES, CHAIRS, MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS, GLASS and ELECTRIC-LAID WARE, &c.

MAHOGANY, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with SPRING MATRESSES; SOLID MAHOGANY WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES; DRESSING TABLES and TOILET MIRRORS, BED-ROOM CHAIRS, &c.

A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by RACHALS & Co., made expressly for the climate and quite new.

A Valuable PARLOUR ORGAN.

A Fine Old CHROMA VIOLIN.

A Large and Valuable Collection of SHELLS and CUFFS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 27th Instant.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1881.

au28

For Sale.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

au29

FOR SALE.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Wind, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spasmodic Convulsions, Weakness, &c.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Pains of the Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-gists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by—

WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON & Co., Shanghai.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer
"Amazon."

Finest French BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Regulation LIFE BELTS.
LIFE BOOYS.
FILTERS, assorted sizes.
BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.
HUBER'S PAINTS and OILS.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents per lb.

Ex "Highlander."
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MEAT PORK.

60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " City PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels AMERICAN COAL TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases American CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Calfine BEEF, MUTTON,

TONNIES, LOBSTERS, CORN,

Tomatoes, Corned BEEF, Condensed

MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES,

oakum, ASH OARS; MAPEE, ASH,

and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."

Florence COOKING STOVES,

STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WARE in every variety of Kit-

chen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Meats GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED

VENNER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH-BAK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we highly recommend for

office and domestic use, being admirably

adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

CHROSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSONNAY'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNTELY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FRUITS for Tea.

SHERBET.

COCA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EFPA'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and

Chicken SAUSAGE.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APRIL BUTTER.

PICKLED OXTONGUES.

Family PIG-POK in legs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 3 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sauces.

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" " Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-

mer Drinks.

McGarry's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA
RAKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

ORNGEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

O I G A R S.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND

AERATED WATERS.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLE;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

NOTICE.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
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NOTICE.

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All religions have a joint mission which is their especial honour—to make men better. The priest could not acknowledge there was anything in common between Catholicity and Mahomedanism. He only smiled, and Mustapha Bey added: "We may meet again in a better world."

One Bombay correspondent of an Indian newspaper says:—

I see a circular going about on the subject of Liver Stable Company here. It is issued by the proprietor of our bazaar oaks, and he states therein that the working of these has more than realized his expectations. It is very good of him under the circumstances to give the outside public the opportunity of sharing the profit of the larger undertaking. Such a company as is proposed would, in putting a number of decent "victorias" and shigrons on the stands under decent management, do us the greatest service, and I trust it may be got up and prosper; but I fear that, for some years now many of the Parsees and other stable-keepers have had a hard time of it, and I doubt whether their combined profits would have paid for much "European supervision." The fact is that the Bombay sea is very short, and during the rest of the year it is doubtful whether horses in these stables earn their grub; while, in addition to this, heavy losses are incurred by the carelessness of the drivers. However, money seems so plentiful that anything with a fair chance of success is likely to be taken up. Both the Corps and the Anglo-India Spinning and Weaving Companies and the Bombay Ice Company have taken the present opportunity to increase their rates.

SHOULD the report that the Spanish Government is about to disintegrate the tobacco monopoly in the Philippine Islands prove true, one of the closest and most strictly enforced monopolies that ever existed will be put an end to. The production of the Manila tobacco was far from about with previous regulations even from before the moment the tobacco seed was put into the ground almost until that at which it was placed between the lips of the smoker. Some land in the Island of Luzon being better suited to the cultivation of the plant than others, all owners and occupiers of property in certain districts had to see that a proportion of their land under cultivation—the amount being regulated by the Government—was devoted to growing tobacco. The kind of seed sown and the mode of rearing the plants were closely supervised by the authorities. The product of the harvest could be purchased only by the Government; and no one else could manufacture it into cigars or cheroots. No unmanufactured tobacco could be sold even for exportation, unless it was to be carried beyond the Cape of Good Hope—regulation made to prevent the starting of a rival manufacture at Macao or Hong Kong. The factories of Manila and Cavite are immense establishments. Every visitor to the former city must have been struck by the crowds of "hands"—chiefly Tagal women and girls—which stream out of their gates at the close of the working hours. Their interest in the proposed change must be considerable. —*Pal Mall Budget.*

How the revised version of the New Testament is to be authorized, if at all, and whether it is lawful for clergymen to use it in churches without authorization, are the (*Law Journal*) questions upon which doubts have been expressed. It is remarkable that while the Acts of Uniformity carefully provide for the use of the Book of Common Prayer being used, and the use of various versions of the Bible, the Table of Lessons prefixed to the Prayer-Book has the authority of an Act of Parliament; but it is only by inference from that table that the "authorized version" can be said to be authorized at all. The Bible, as printed, has on the title-page the statement that it is "appointed to be read in churches," but by what authority it was so appointed does not appear. It would, however, be quite inconsistent with the scheme of the Acts of Uniformity to suppose that any private judgment was intended to be allowed in reading the lessons. The Table of Lessons must be taken to refer to the translation of the Bible which was in common use at the time the table became law, and with the chapters and verses of which its references correspond. It cannot refer to a translation not then in existence; and it must refer to some definite translation, as otherwise the clergyman might read his version of the first or second lesson. If, therefore, as would appear to be the case, the version of the Bible now in use is authorized by the Acts of Uniformity, an Act of Parliament is necessary to authorize the revised version.

"How in the world," asked a lady of a neighbour, "can I prevent my boy from stealing sugar out of the sugar-bowl?" "I know how you can stop him stealing sugar out of the sugar-bowl," was the reply. "How?" "By simple putting the sugar in the milk-pitcher."

The Fakir of Siva gave a slight-of-hand performance in Galveston. One of his feats was to make a marked dollar disappear in the sight of the crowd, which he did successfully. "That marked dollar will follow, points out that the ordinary tendency has been that, coming through the Bashi Channel, they pass into the Gulf of Tonquin, rather than come as far North as Hongkong. This one, however, seems to have come further north than usual.

The steam launch which had gone out to look for a ship, which had suffered some damage outside, has not returned, but the Company expect she is at the Kowloon side.

SEVERE GALE.

Yesterday afternoon the weather began to assume a threatening aspect, and up till six o'clock occasional gusts, which hewed no good, swept over the place. The receipt of a telegram from Manila had prepared the most of the inhabitants for the worst, and immediately on the typhoon gun being fired, which was about half-past six o'clock in the evening, the sampans and cargo-boats sought places of shelter, and most of the vessels in harbour, got up steam, and otherwise prepared for the expected blow, some of them moving across to the Kowloon side. By eight o'clock the harbour was clear of boats, and it was then blowing heavily from the East and North-east, from which directions it continued to blow very severely during the remainder of the night, with a heavy downpour of rain. This morning the sea was beating with great violence on the Praya Wall and in some places on the Praya Wall the water was to the depth of six or twelve inches. The bath house was looking in a rather shaky condition this morning and fears were entertained for its safety, but up to the time of writing it was still standing, but the matting has begun to give way, and if the storm increase it will have a bad chance. It was rumoured this morning that the pier at the East end had gone, but this turned out to be incorrect, although a good deal of loose timber was floating about. The greatest amount of damage seems to have taken place at the P. & O. Wharf, where a number of cargo-boats have been smashed up, and where others seem to be in great danger of suffering a like fate. The Pier and Godown Co.'s Wharf, Messrs Douglas Luptak & Co.'s Wharf, and Pedder's Wharf, from which last, the small marshalled thereon has been almost torn, have suffered considerably. A number of Chinese shops in the low lying districts are partially under water. This, with the exception of a few trees blown down, and the usual slight damage to the roofs, of houses seems to have been all the mischief done.

The steamer *Devon* which was to sail with invalided troops for home yesterday evening, has not gone. The S.S. *Gloucester* arrived last night, but owing to want of communication, no particulars can be received from her. The Oceanic is expected hourly, and satisfaction will be felt when she does arrive, as she will most likely have met the full force of the gale. The Spanish transport *Legazpi* was got out of the Cosmopolitan Dock before the storm began, violent, or serious damage might have been done to the dock.

Business has been almost entirely at a stand still to day. One correspondent took the readings of an aneroid as follow:—

9 a.m.	29.68
12 midnight.	29.67
3 a.m.	29.68
5 a.m.	29.63
7 a.m.	29.48
7.30 a.m.	29.50

Mr Noble has kindly favoured us with the following barometrical readings:—

8 a.m.	29.467
9.30 a.m.	29.482
10 a.m.	29.472
11 a.m.	29.464
12 noon.	29.430
1.30 p.m.	29.388
1.45 p.m.	29.354
1 p.m.	29.346
1.20 p.m.	29.325
2 p.m.	29.300
2.15 p.m.	29.292
2.30 p.m.	29.280
3 p.m.	29.268
3.30 p.m.	29.266
4 p.m.	29.276
4.15 p.m.	29.278
4.30 p.m.	29.286
4.45 p.m.	29.292
5 p.m.	29.300
6 p.m.	29.394

A correspondent who has closely observed the course which typhoons have usually followed, points out that the ordinary tendency has been that, coming through the Bashi Channel, they pass into the Gulf of Tonquin, rather than come as far North as Hongkong. This one, however, seems to have come further north than usual.

The steam launch which had gone out to look for a ship, which had suffered some damage outside, has not returned, but the Company expect she is at the Kowloon side.

CHINA.

POOCOW.

(*Herald*, Aug. 11.)

So often is it that we have to record a fire either in the City or Suburb of Foochow that it were well if we had a paragraph stereotyped entitled "Fire last week." We have again to record another "blaze" which occurred on Sunday night at about 8 o'clock in the suburb, just on the other side of the long bridge, between that structure and what is known as the "Fish Market." The flames originated in a joss-stick and candle shop in the Ch'ing Fing Chieh or Main Street "Between the Porticos." The flames spread rapidly, and, judging from the glare thrown upon the moonlit sky, we would have thought that the fire covered a greater area than it did. Thirty-four houses were burnt, most of them being large cloth shops; the loss is estimated at about 250,000 dollars. Upon visiting the scene of the fire we found several temporary shops had been already opened and seemed to be doing a thriving business. A large stage had been erected over the mass of burnt debris, and a theatrical performance was going on for the purpose of *Chiu-Chin* Joss, for having saved the whole of the adjoining property from destruction.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Gazette*.)

Bluff lot No. 64, was sold to-day (9th) by Messrs Bourne & Co. to Mr J. B. Noordhoek-Hoog for the sum of \$1,250. Bluff lot No. 65 was also offered but eventually withdrawn as the upset price of \$2,000, was not reached.

To-day (9th) a name is to be given to the newly born princess; the ceremony will be held at the imperial court, and a salute of one hundred and one guns will be fired at the Hibiya parade ground.

It is reported that at Kurehama twenty-two persons were attacked by robbers during the five days from July 31st to August 3rd, of whom seven died, and that there is no prospect of the disease being further spread. From Kumamoto ken it is also reported that thirty-five persons have been attacked during the fifteen days from the 28th of last month, of whom twelve died.

A question mooted in Yokohama at present, says the *Chugai Bokko Shimbun*, is that the Government intend to establish a central bank for the purpose of issuing bank notes convertible into specie; by this means, they propose to withdraw paper currency from circulation. The rumour appears not to be without foundation, for people who are selling specie in great quantities are said to have some connection with the Government, and the Oriental Bank readily exchanges specie for paper money, which indeed has always been done at that bank. The *Choya Shimbun* also makes some remarks about paper tending to acquire the same value as specie. However, our contemporary adds: "we cannot believe these reports, for although similar rumours have occasionally turned out to be true so that it is not altogether impossible to imagine that the Government may establish a central bank, and if not, make some change in the value of paper, still we must take such things with caution." At all events, specie not falling down from heaven nor springing out from the earth, is almost impossible to easily attain.

The steamer *Devon* which was to sail with invalided troops for home yesterday evening, has not gone. The S.S. *Gloucester* arrived last night, but owing to want of communication, no particulars can be received from her. The Oceanic is expected hourly, and satisfaction will be felt when she does arrive, as she will most likely have met the full force of the gale. The Spanish transport *Legazpi* was got out of the Cosmopolitan Dock before the storm began, violent, or serious damage might have been done to the dock.

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4.30 p.m.	29.286
4.45 p.m.	29.292
5 p.m.	29.300
6 p.m.	29.394

Mr Noble has kindly favoured us with the following barometrical readings:—

8 a.m.	29.467
9.30 a.m.	29.482
10 a.m.	29.472
11 a.m.	29.464
12 noon.	29.430
1.30 p.m.	29.388
1.45 p.m.	29.354
1 p.m.	29.346
1.20 p.m.	29.325
2 p.m.	29.300
2.15 p.m.	29.292
2.30 p.m.	29.280
3 p.m.	29.268
3.30 p.m.	29.266
4 p.m.	29.276
4.15 p.m.	29.278
4.30 p.m.	29.286
4.45 p.m.	29.292
5 p.m.	29.300
6 p.m.	29.394

A correspondent who has closely observed the course which typhoons have usually followed, points out that the ordinary tendency has been that, coming through the Bashi Channel, they pass into the Gulf of Tonquin, rather than come as far North as Hongkong. This one, however, seems to have come further north than usual.

The steam launch which had gone out to look for a ship, which had suffered some damage outside, has not returned, but the Company expect she is at the Kowloon side.

(*Herald*, August 11.)

The *Minoshima Shimbun* has the following:—

We referred in an article to a project of the Chugai Boyski Shokai to monopolize the whole trade in the Hokkaido. A correspondence was received on the 28th ult., to the effect that some gentlemen seeing the depression of trade in the North, had subscribed a capital of yen 500,000 to establish a company called Kokohu Kwaishi, with which they propose purchasing the factories of the *Kusshibashi*. They have sent an application to the Government to that effect. Should this be true, the scheme of the formed company will be knocked on the head.

The soldiers in the Osaka garrison were attacked every year by a disease called *lakki* (dropsy), and had to be removed to the *Fushimi* barracks where the illness soon left them, owing perhaps to the soil. This year many invalids were sent there. The report of the Sanitary Board of Osaka mentions that during the week ending the 22nd ult., 154 men were attacked; 22 of whom died; 134 recovered, and 110 were under medical treatment.

A telegram from Kagoshima announces that cholera has broken out there, and that out of 20 patients, 9 have died.

A banquet was given to the Netherlands Minister at Shiba on the 7th inst., the host being H. L. H. Nagashi, *Kusshibashi*-no-Miya. A few other officials were also present.

Our Admiral Niwa invited the officers of the foreign minister to an entertainment at the Eastern Admiralty Office, on the 7th inst. The first officer, however, had the identical gun-boat. He shouldered it, pulled the latches tight, and with his load stood before the old man, and said: "I have been there a long time?" "Yes; but then?" "Well, I would like to be there again." "Why?" "Well, he's dead." "Dead?" "Yes; he's dead." "Julius Caesar. He died right or left?" "Yes; he was." "I am a Civil Service reformer; but then, if you really intend to inaugurate this new policy, I don't think you're being somewhat foolish." "Well, I would like to be there again." "Yes; but then?" "Well, he's dead." "Dead?" "Yes; he's dead." "Julius Caesar. He died right or left?" "Yes; he was." "I am a Civil Service reformer; but then, if you really intend to inaugurate this new policy, I don't think you're being somewhat foolish."

With a view of rectifying the objectionable provisions of the Regulations for avoiding collisions at sea, the commanders of the men-of-war held a deliberative meeting on the subject. A conclusion having been arrived at to amend them, the Minister of Marine referred it to the *Daijō Kwan*.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:

The prisons that were being erected along the river Ishigiri, Hokkaido, have been completed. Prisoners sentenced to over ten years imprisonment will be removed from Tokio and Miyashiro, so that no outrages will occur in the future. On the other hand, the prisoners in the former places might revolt; but if the Government is prepared for this contingency, and have communicated with the Kaihōdō that the barracks for military settlers should be built near them. The regulations provide for the removal of the inmates of the vessel bringing them, and imposes a fine of £100 for every ton of the vessel.

In the Bonin Islands lime trees grow in abundance, and a factory is being established to burn a liquor of the juice.

A correspondent writing from Fusian, Coxsays that for the last four months there has been no active business, and on account of the dry weather which prevailed in Keishido from the beginning of summer, the farmers cannot plant the rice crop. Though such is not the case throughout the country, yet in the above province no rain fell, and famine is anticipated. Owing to this or other causes, the export of cereals is not actively carried on; but an interval will take place after the return of the Corian officials now in Japan.

From the *Choya Shimbun*:

We understand that the subscription towards the funds of the Nippon Railway Company has been greatly increased, in consequence of which, the projectors now in Tokio met at the 15th National Bank to select a President of the company. The conclusion was arrived at that the company should obtain special protection from the Government, therefore Mr Yoshi, the Minister of the Public Works Department, should be elected President.

From the *Bukko Shimbun*:

Notwithstanding the downward tendency of silk in Yokohama, high prices prevail in the interior, thus, *Kaké* is quoted at \$550, which will be something like \$620 on arrival *Hakata*.

Owing to the low price in the market, the decline is felt throughout the districts.

It is reported that at Kurehama twenty-two persons were attacked by robbers during the five days from July 31st to August 3rd, of whom seven died, and that there is no prospect of the disease being further spread. From Kumamoto ken it is also reported that thirty-five persons have been attacked during the fifteen days from the 28th of last month, of whom twelve died.

A question mooted in Yokohama at present, says the *Chugai Bokko Shimbun*, is that the Government intend to establish a central bank for the purpose of issuing bank notes convertible into specie; by this means, they propose to withdraw paper currency from circulation. The rumour appears not to be without foundation, for people who are selling specie in great quantities are said to have some connection with the Government, and the Oriental Bank readily exchanges specie for paper money, which indeed has always been done at that bank. The *Choya Shimbun* also makes some remarks about paper tending to acquire the same value as specie. However,

